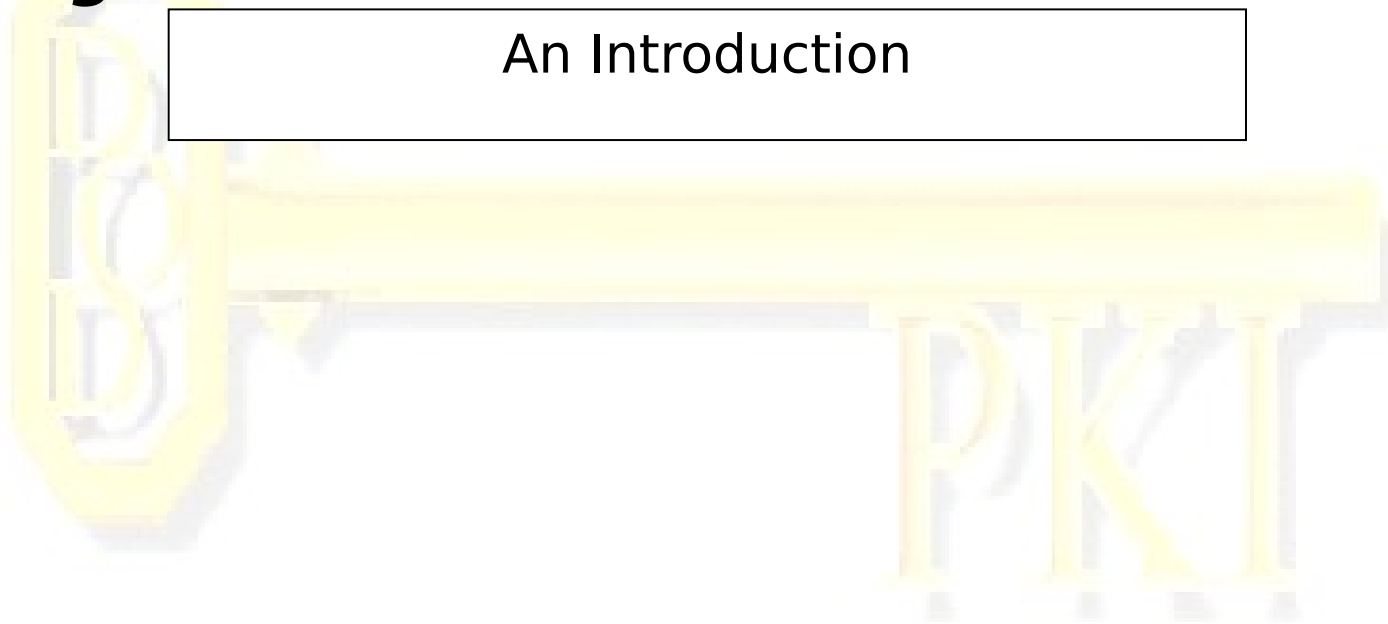


# Public Key Infrastructure

***Using Your Common Access Card with NMCI***

An Introduction



## Module contents include:

- I. PKI Policy
- II. Elements of PKI
- III. Preparing for PKI: User Responsibilities
- IV. Introduction to Digital Signatures
- V. Configuring Your NMCI Seat for PKI
- VI. Digitally Signing and Encrypting Email
- VII. Opening Digitally Signed Email
- VIII. Authenticating to Public Key-enabled Websites
- IX. Accessing Websites that Issue Digital Certificates
- X. CAC Maintenance

## By October 2004:

- ✓ All DoD users shall be issued DoD PKI certificates on the primary token platform, the CAC
- ✓ All DoD unclassified private web servers shall require client side authentication using DoD PKI identity certificates
- ✓ All official e-mail sent within DoD shall be digitally signed
- ✓ DoD unclassified networks will be Public Key-enabled (PKE) for hardware token certificate based access control

# The Common Access Card (CAC)

- Small programmable, processing capable, storage devices
- Advantages
  - Can store user information in multiple forms
  - Can be reprogrammed with new information

**INTEGRATED CIRCUIT  
CHIP**  
contains identity,  
signature, and email  
encryption digital  
certificates

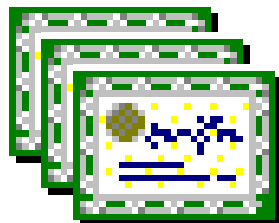


Magnetic Strip

Bar Code

# Elements of PKI

- **CAC** - Primary storage device for private keys and certificates
  - Contents:
    - Private Data Area (Name, SSN, DoB, Pay Grade, etc.)
    - 3 Certificates (Identity, Email Digital Signature, Email Encryption Key)
- **Digital Certificate** - Software (i.e., floppy disk) or hardware token (i.e., CAC) file containing user's identity data and public key
  - Certificates bind identity to the private key
- **Private Key** - Privately held string used to decrypt data
- **Public Key** - Publicly available string used to encrypt data



# Elements of PKI (cont)

- **Card Reader** – Computer's hardware interface for the CAC; integrated with keyboard for desktops, card slot found on the side of portables



- **Middleware** – Current version, ActiveCard Gold 2.2, has a utility through which users can view their CAC certificates
- **Certificate Validation Software** – Verifies certificates are trusted, not expired, and not revoked
- **Certificate Authority and Certificate Validation Infrastructure** – EDS responsible for implementation (TBD)



# **Preparing for PKI**

## **An NMCI User's Responsibilities**

# Preparing for PKI

## *User Responsibilities*



- **Update CAC at local RAPIDS workstation**
  - CACs with certificates issued prior to 19 May 2002 must be updated to enable CAC-based (cryptographic) logon to NMCI
  - NMCI email account address on CAC -- interoperability requirement
  - DoD RAPIDS Site Locator at <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/rsl>
- **Complete eLearning on NMCI Homeport**
  - Search catalog for “CAC” or “PKI” at <http://training/>
  - Counted towards a user’s annual Information Assurance training requirement
- **Remember Personal Identification Number (PIN)**
  - Protects the user’s private information on the CAC
  - User assigns during CAC issuance
  - Prompted at NMCI login screen
  - CAC locks if PIN entered incorrectly 3 times → requires visit to RAPIDS



- ❑ **Read and comply with applicable NMCI User Alerts and Information Advisories**
  - Contain important information and guidance on NMCI policy and user actions
- ❑ **Configure NMCI seat for PKI**
  - CAC Quick Reference Guide available on NMCI Homeport User Information page includes step-by-step instructions
  - CAC automated setup deployment TBD

# Preparing for PKI

## User Responsibilities (cont)

### □ Employ CAC-based cryptographic logon to access network

- Users will be forced to discontinue username/password network authentication and must use the CAC to access NMCI
- NMCI Help Desk can grant for temporary network access for users who forget PIN/CAC

**User-  
assigned PIN  
required for  
network  
access**



**CAC-based  
NMCI Logon  
Window**

### □ Sign and encrypt email

- Capability supported by Outlook on NMCI today
- CAC must contain digital signature and email encryption certificate
- Encryption requires possession of destination user's public key (GAL availability TBD)



# **Introduction to Digital Signatures**

- **Signatures are used to confirm authenticity**
  - Contracts, agreements, commitments, documents
- **A digital signature is a unique electronic value that produces the same effect as a real signature**
- **The Federal Electronic Signatures Act makes electronic signatures a legal form of authentication**
  - The act, referred to as the *e-Signature Law*, took effect Oct. 1, 2000

# Digital Signatures (cont)

- **Must meet two primary conditions**
  - They must not be forgeable
  - They must be authentic
- **Additional desirable conditions**
  - Not alterable
  - Not reusable
- **Digital signatures provide *Non-repudiation***
  - Non-repudiation is the elimination of an individual's ability to deny that they have participated in a transaction
  - Also ensures data integrity of message





# **Configuring Your NMCI Seat for PKI**

# Configuring Your NMCI Seat for PKI

## Common Access Card Quick Reference Guide

NMCI.60103.07.F+0  
Version 2.0

This document will guide you through using the Common Access Card (CAC) and PKI certificates to log onto your computer, digitally sign and encrypt e-mail, and authenticate to a secure web server. To follow the steps in this guide you will need your Common Access Card with the PIN (the personal identification number you selected and programmed into the CAC when it was issued), and your NMCI logon credentials: Username, Password, and Domain Name.

### Initial Configuration

This section is used only for initial configuration of your computer. These steps do not need to be repeated unless: your original configuration has changed, your machine has been reformatted, or your password or certificates have changed.

### Step 1: Initial Logon

**Important:** Do not insert your common access card yet!

1. Login to the NMCI machine using your Username, Password, and Domain Name.
2. Click OK.

### Step 2: Open ActivCard Gold Utilities

1. Once logged in to the machine, insert your CAC into the reader.
2. Click on Start → Programs → ActivCard → ActivCard Gold → ActivCard Gold Utilities.
3. When prompted, enter your PIN.

### Step 3: Preparing your CAC for Windows 2000 Cryptographic Logon

1. Click the +(plus sign) to the left of the Digital Certificates folder.
2. Right click Certificates - Signature Certificates.
3. Select Set as Default.

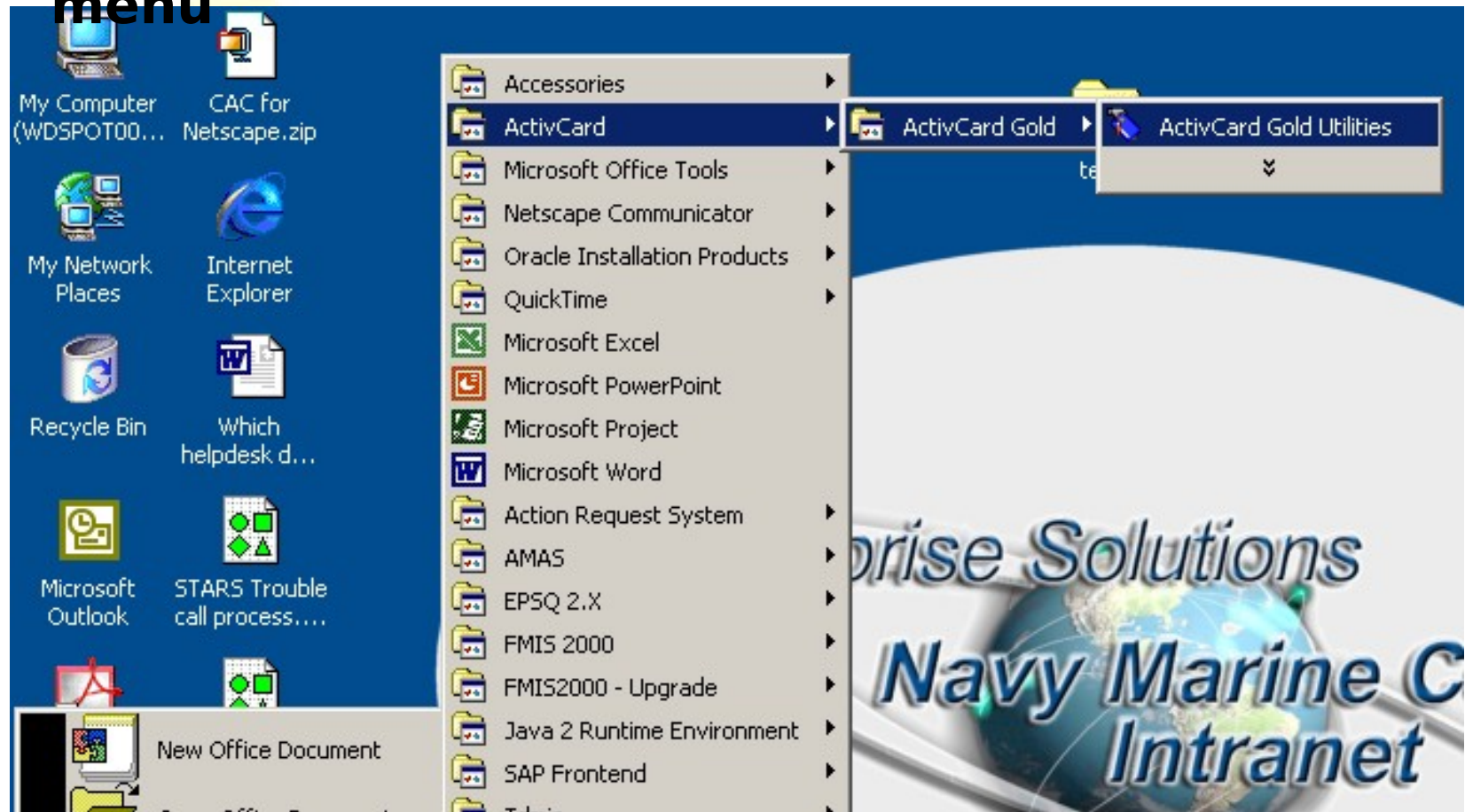
- ✓ Download CAC Quick Reference Guide at:  
<http://training/elements/userinfo/>
- ✓ Follow step-by-step procedures for registering PKI certificates and configuring Outlook

❖ ***Leave-behind transition (i.e., Operational Readiness) packages provided by EDS during seat deployment should include CAC and PKI support materials***

**THE FOLLOWING SLIDES  
DEMONSTRATE WHAT A USER WILL  
EXPERIENCE WHILE CONFIGURING  
AN NMCI SEAT FOR PKI**

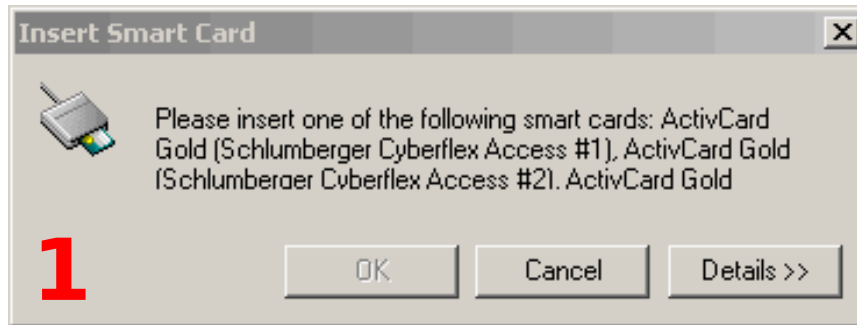
# Registering Your CAC Certificates

- ✓ **Open *ActiveCard Gold* Utilities from Windows Start menu**

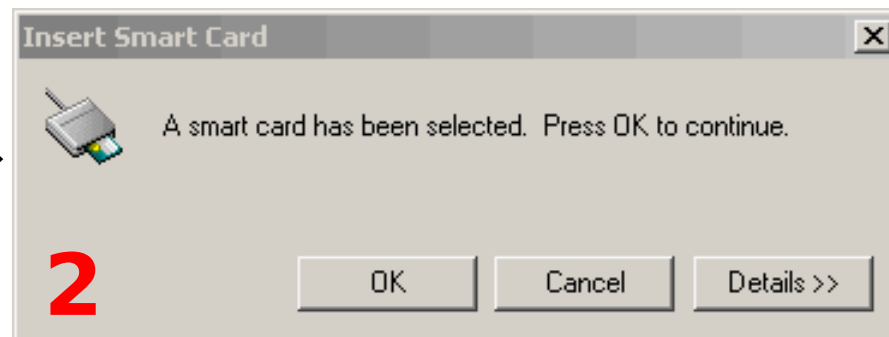




# Registering Your CAC Certificates (cont)

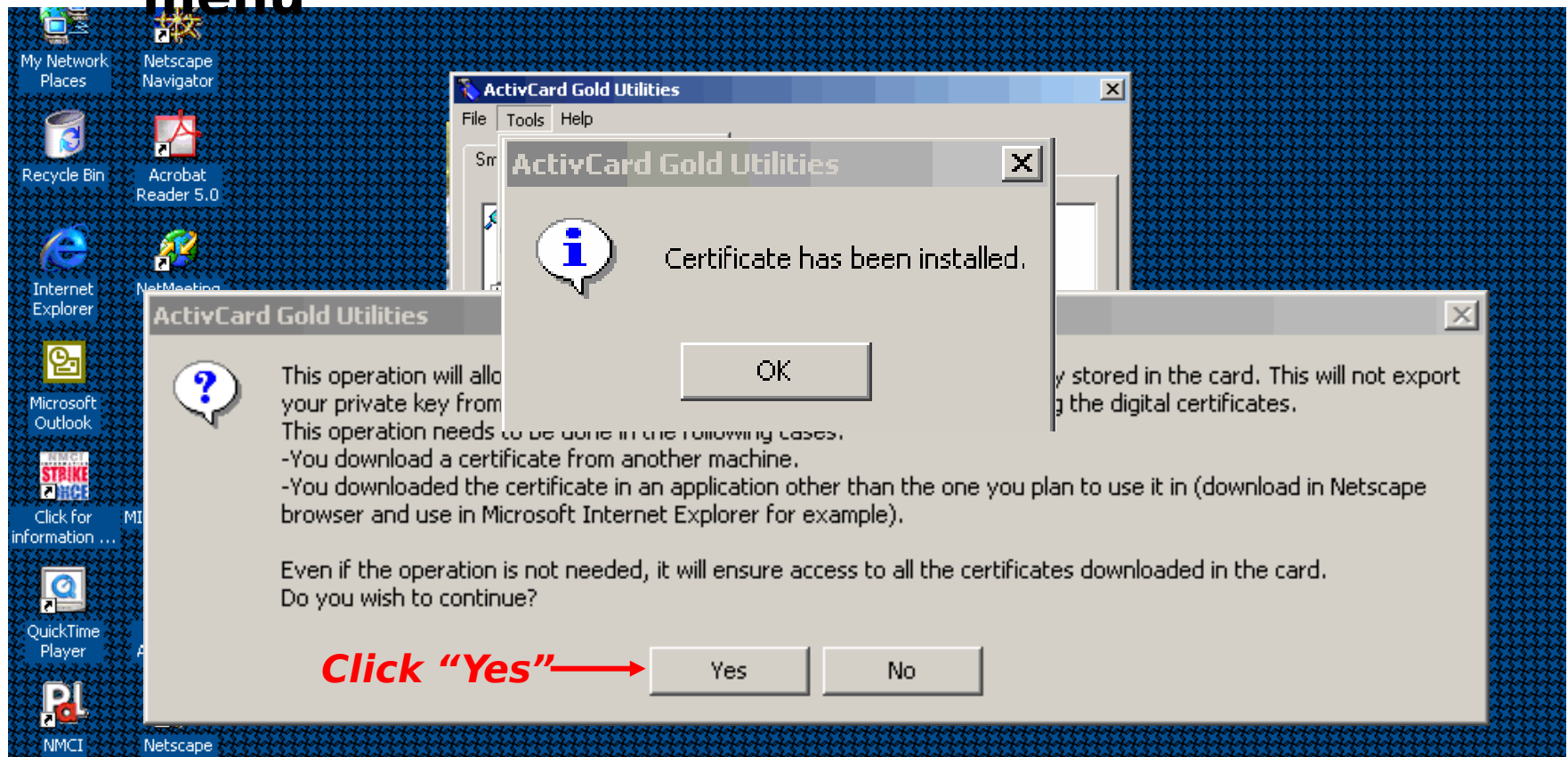


✓ **Insert CAC and enter PIN when prompted**



# Registering Your CAC Certificates (cont)

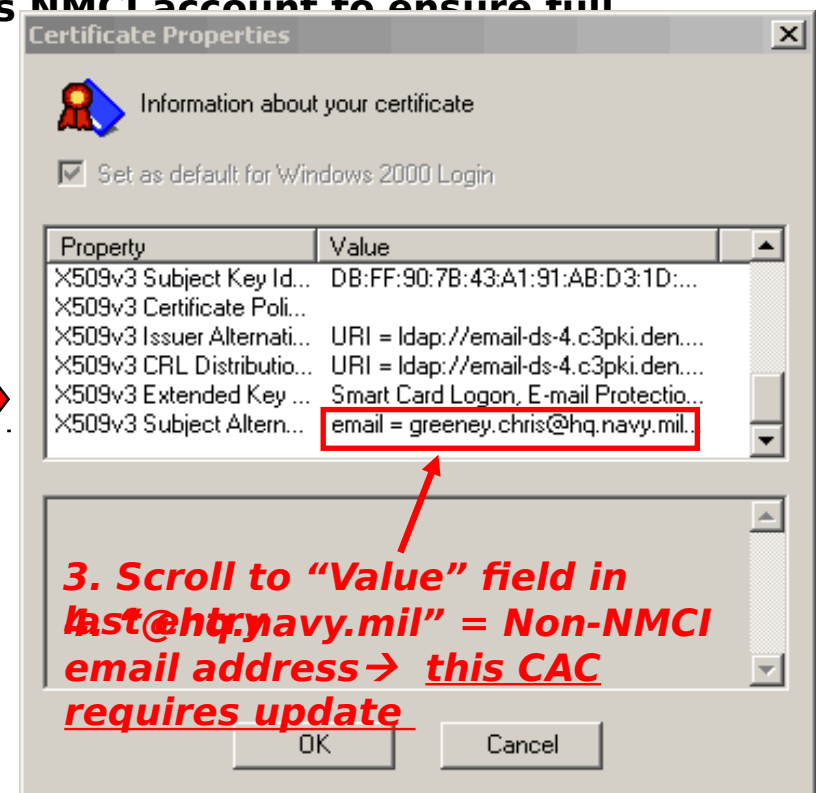
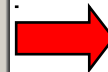
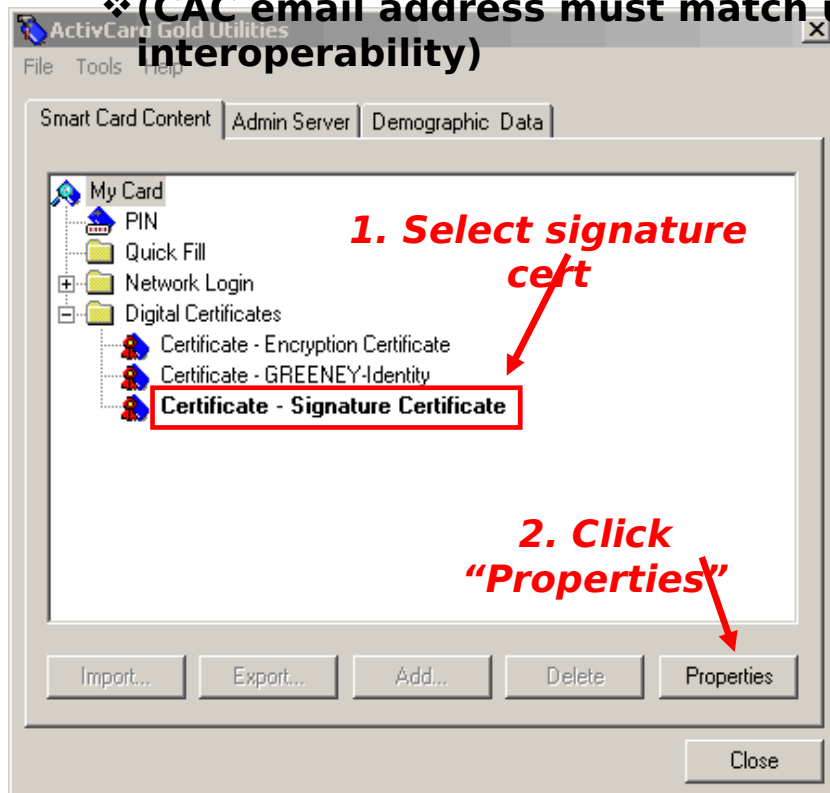
- ✓ Select “Register Certificates” from Tools menu



# Viewing Your CAC Certificates

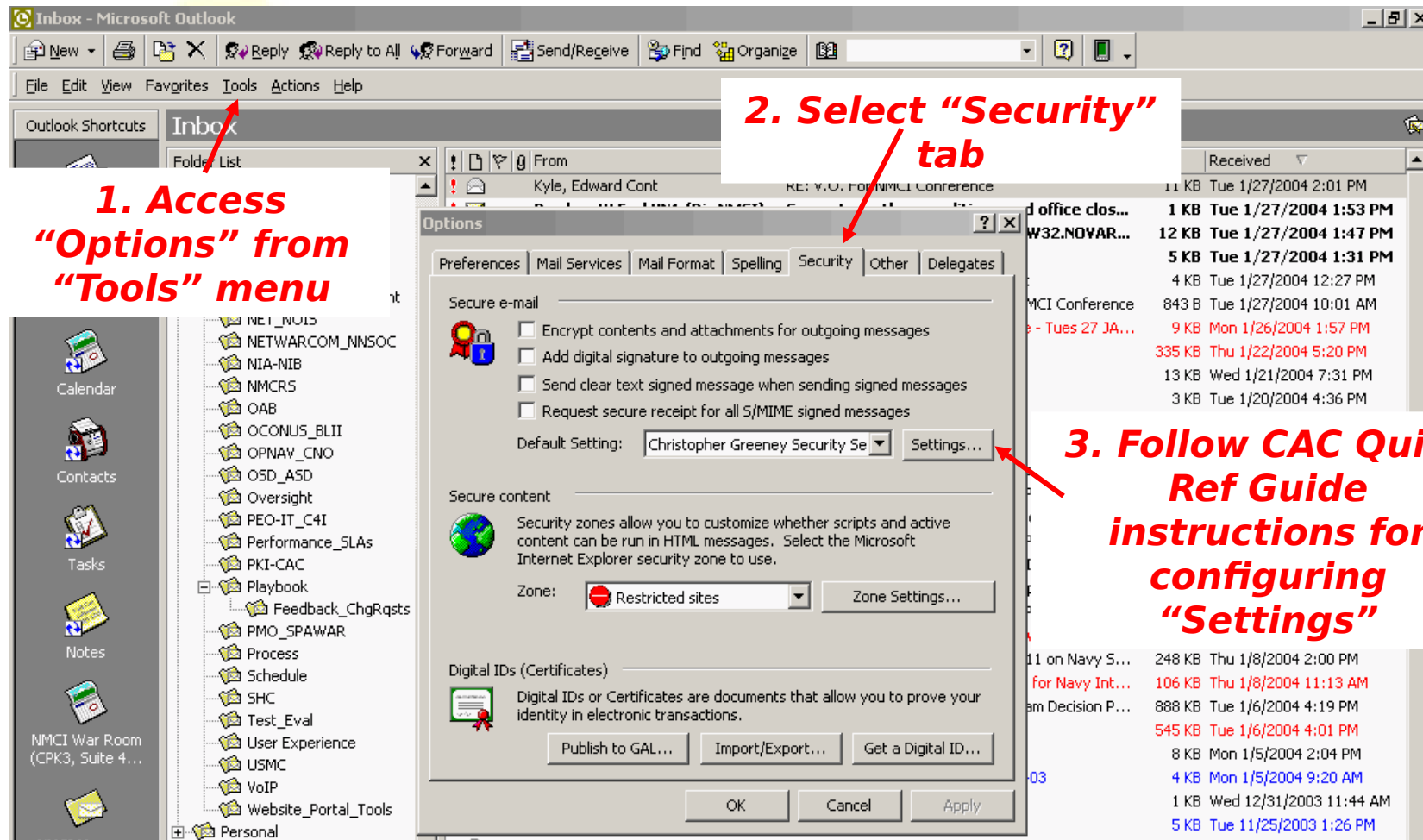
- ✓ Expand Digital Certificates folder while in **ActiveCard Gold Utilities**
- ✓ If available, verify email address on CAC by viewing **digital signature certificate properties (last entry)**

❖ (CAC email address must match user's NMCI account to ensure full interoperability)



# Configuring Microsoft Outlook

- ✓ Assign email certificates to perform digital signature and message encryption functions



# Verifying Internet Explorer Configuration

- ✓ **ActiveCard Gold** should automatically register certificates in Microsoft Internet Explorer

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Internet Explorer interface. The 'Internet Options' dialog box is open, with the 'Certificates' tab selected. A red arrow points from the 'Certificates...' button in the 'Content Advisor' section to the 'Certificates' dialog box. The 'Certificates' dialog box is also open, showing a list of certificates. A red arrow points from the text '3. Verify CAC certificates are registered in IE' to the list of certificates.

**2. Click "Certificates"**

**3. Verify CAC certificates are registered in IE**

Issued To	Issued By	Expiration...	Friendly Name
Greeney.Christoph...	DOD CLASS 3 CA-3	11/14/2005	Greeney.Christo...
GREENEY.CHRISTO...	DOD CLASS 3 EMAIL ...	7/30/2004	<None>
GREENEY.CHRISTO...	DOD CLASS 3 CA-6	7/30/2004	<None>
GREENEY.CHRISTO...	DOD CLASS 3 EMAIL ...	7/30/2004	<None>

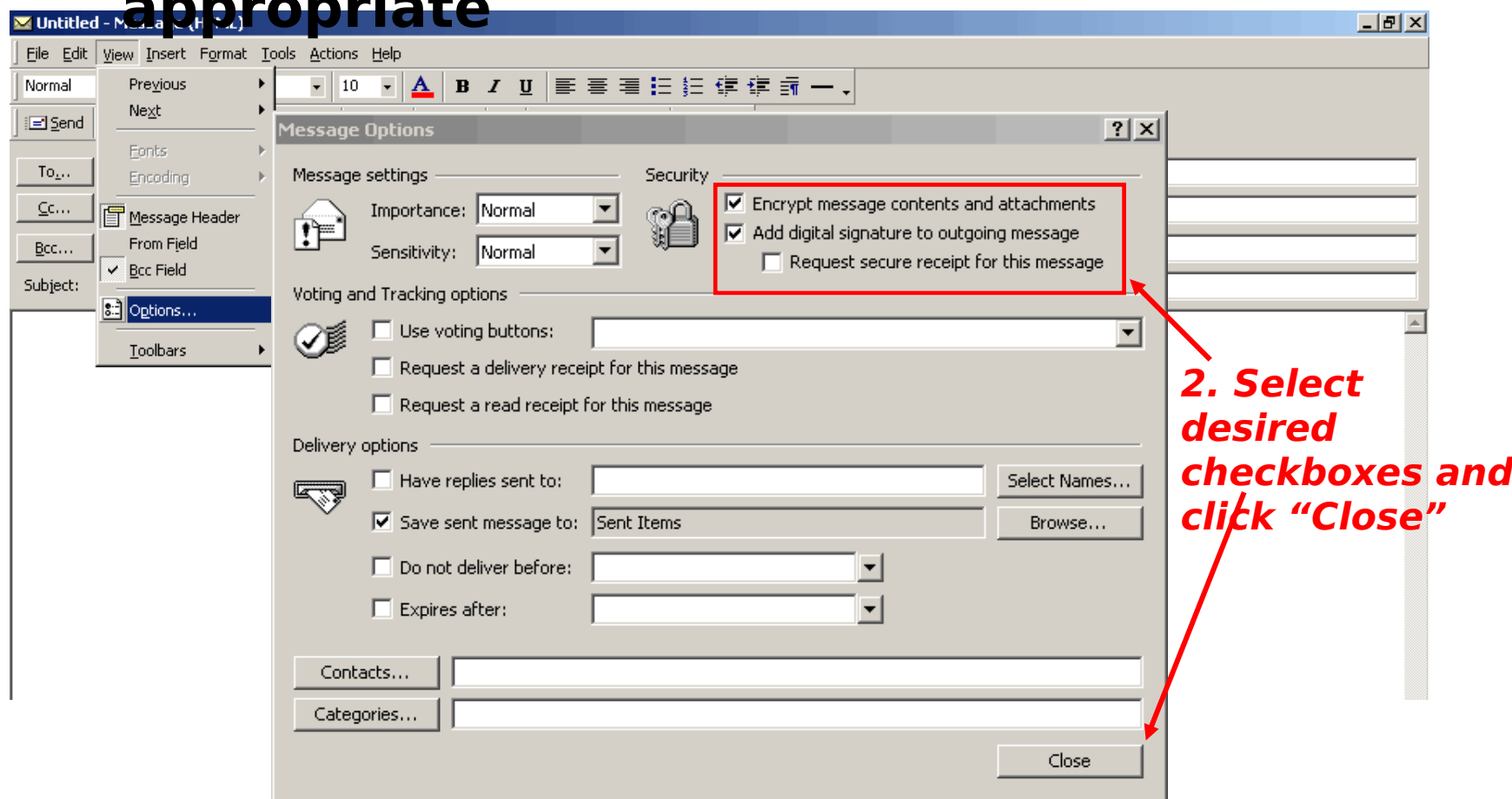
**See CAC Quick Reference Guide for Netscape Navigator support**



# **Signing and Encrypting Email**

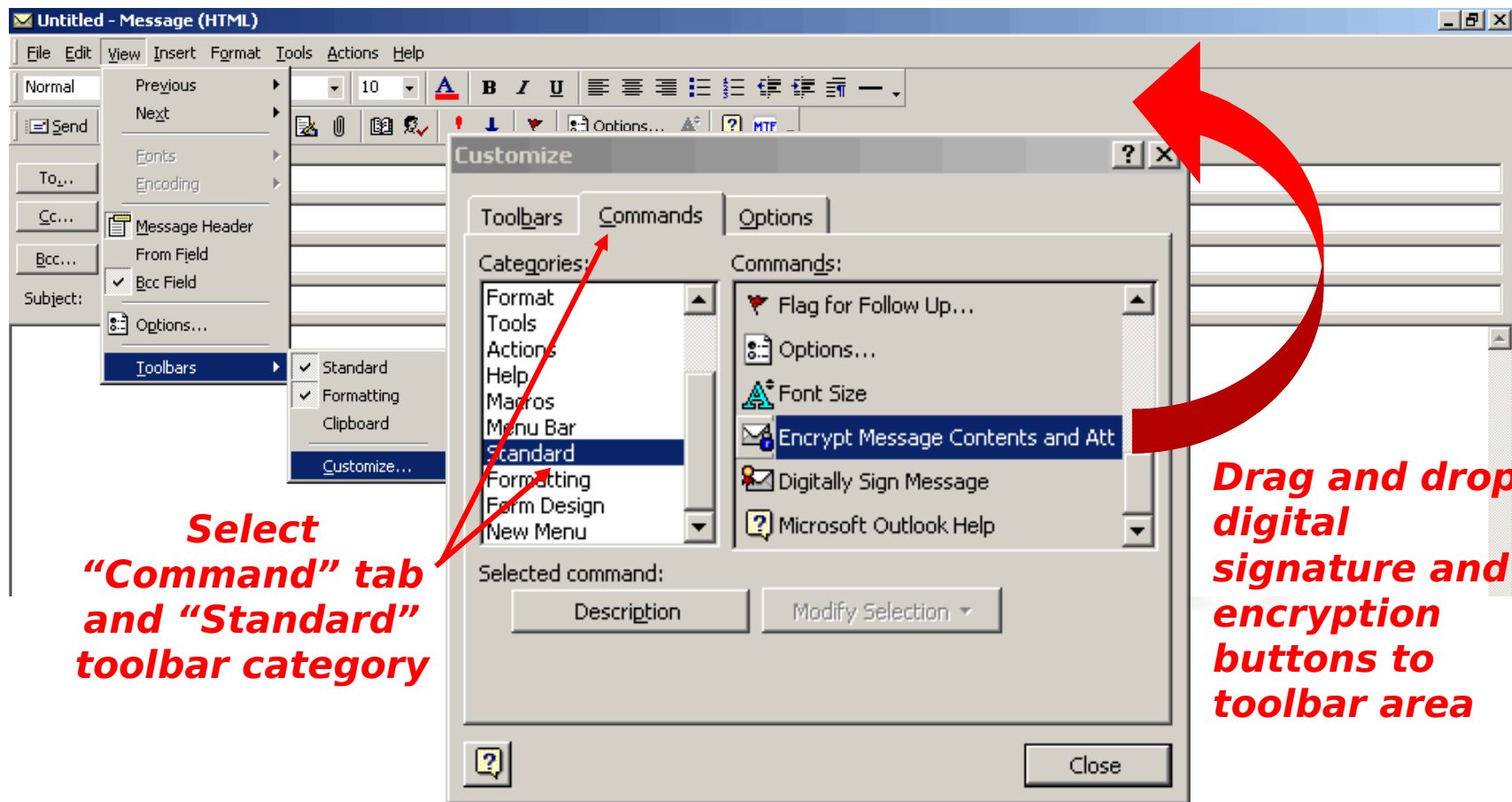
# Sign and Encrypt Email

- ✓ **Select email “Security Options” as appropriate**



# Sign and Encrypt Email (*cont*)

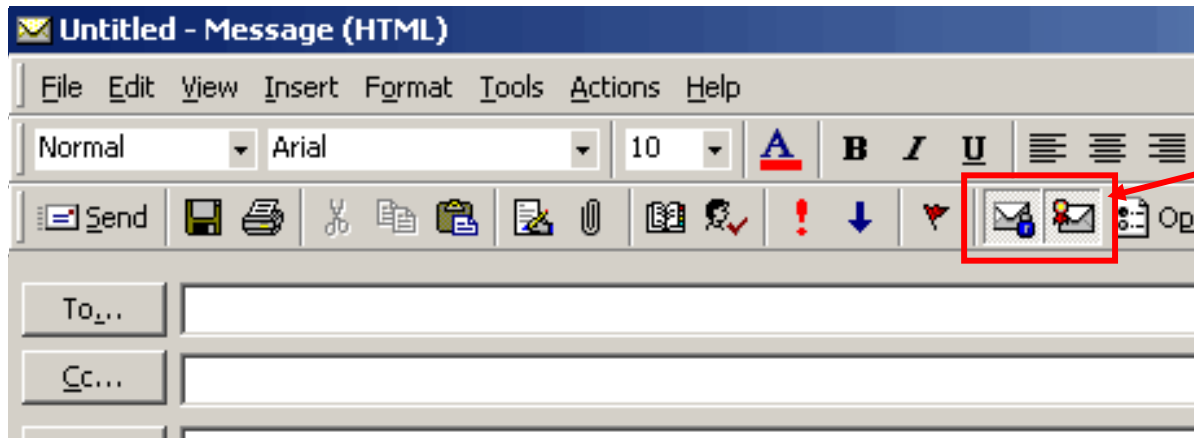
- ✓ Add digital signature and encryption shortcut buttons to email toolbar





# Sign and Encrypt Email

- ✓ Digitally **sign** and **encrypt** email messages using toolbar shortcuts



*Click appropriate buttons to encrypt message (blue lock icon) or to digitally sign (red certificate icon). Highlighted buttons indicate message will be encrypted and/or digitally signed when sent*

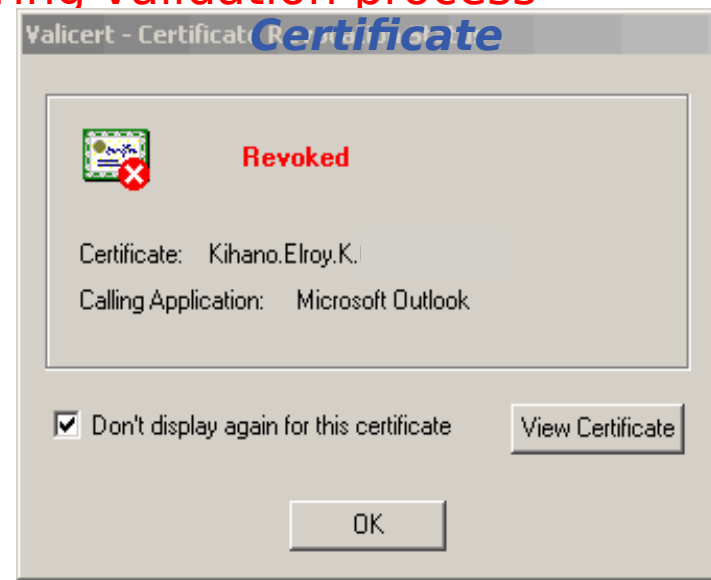
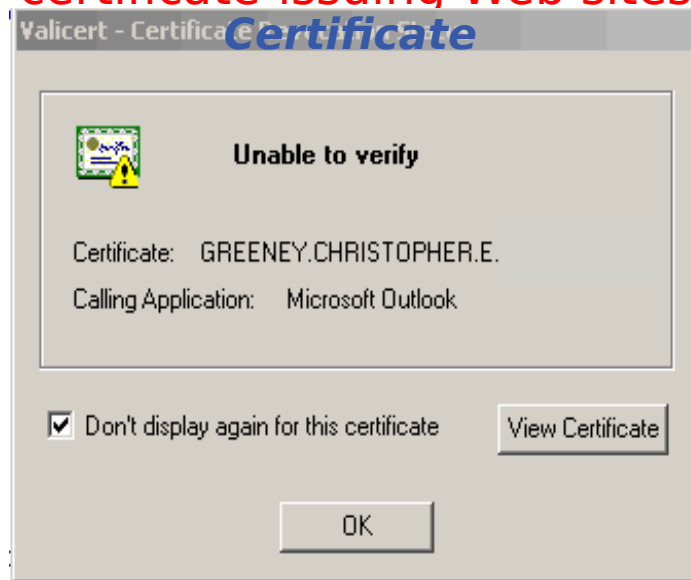


# **Opening Digitally Signed Email**

# What You Can Expect

## Opening Digitally Signed Email

- **“Desktop Validator”** software resides on NMCI seat and interacts with Microsoft Windows applications
  - Outlook – digitally signed emails
  - Internet Explorer – sites issuing certificates from Web server
  - Users will experience delay in opening signed mails or accessing certificate issuing Web sites during validation process



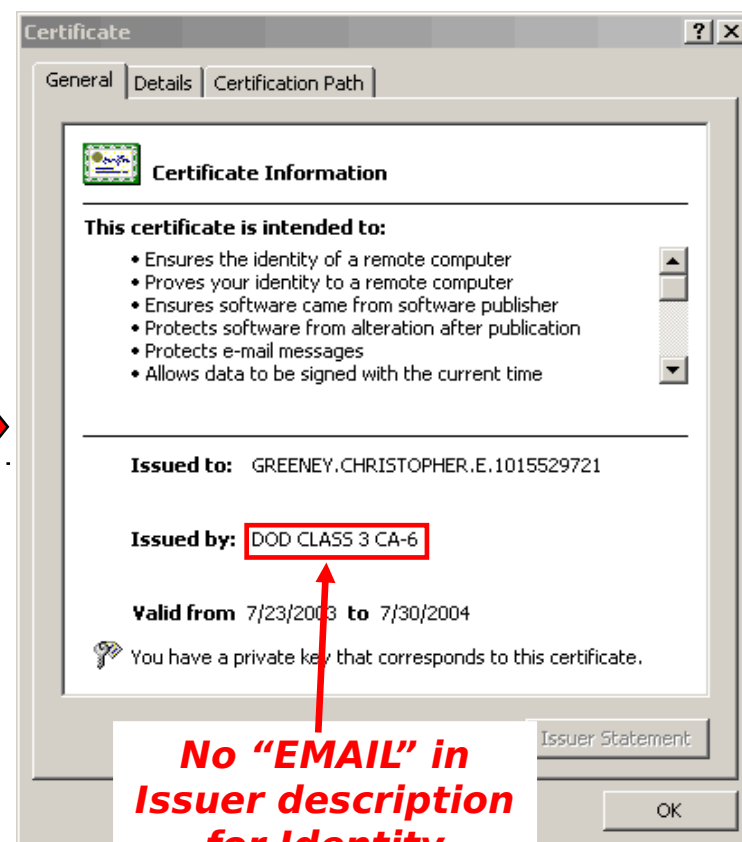
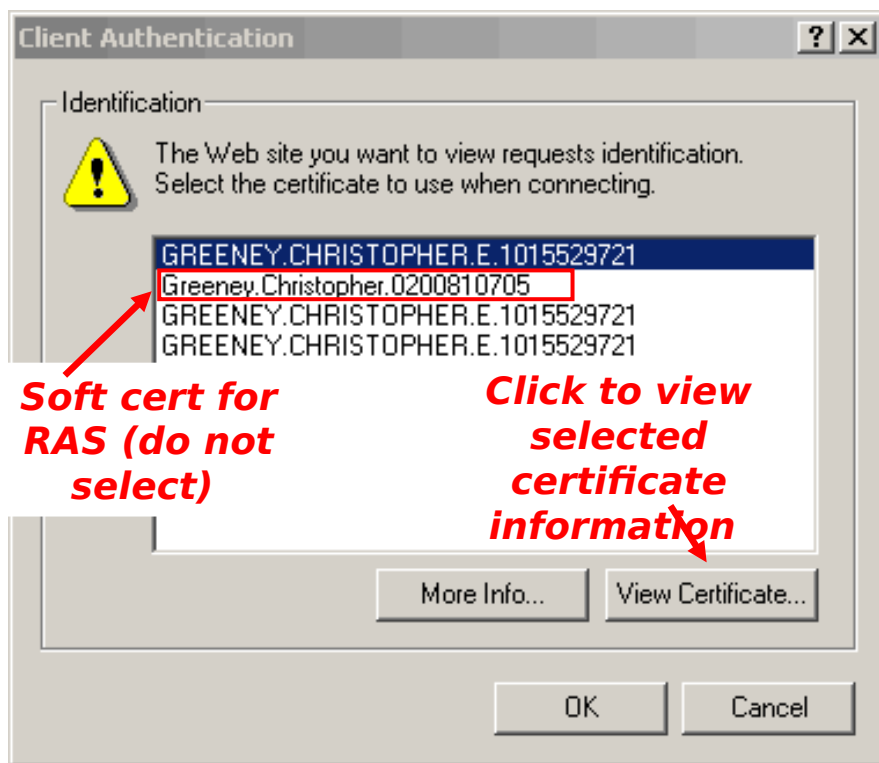
***Note: No alert will appear for trusted certificates***



# **Authenticating to Public Key-enabled Web Sites**

# Secure Web Server Authentication

- ✓ **Public Key-enabled Private DoD Web sites will automatically invoke Internet Explorer Client Authentication dialogue box**
- ✓ **Select a certificate**
  - ❖ **In most cases, CAC-based Identity cert is preferred—must “View Certificate” to verify**





## **Accessing Web Sites That Issue Certificates**

# What You Can Expect

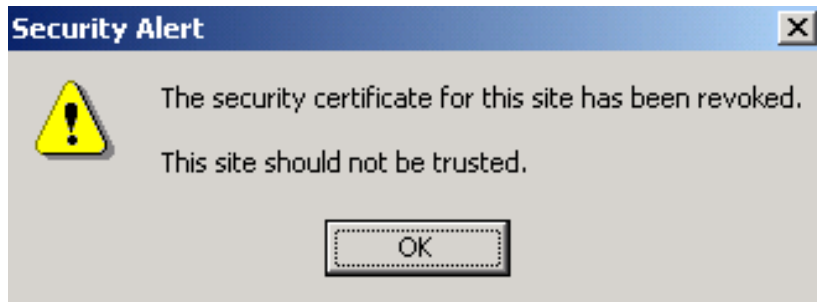
## Accessing Web Sites That Issue Certificates

### “Good” Status

- Site certificate is valid and has not been revoked
- User is allowed to view the site with no warning or informational message

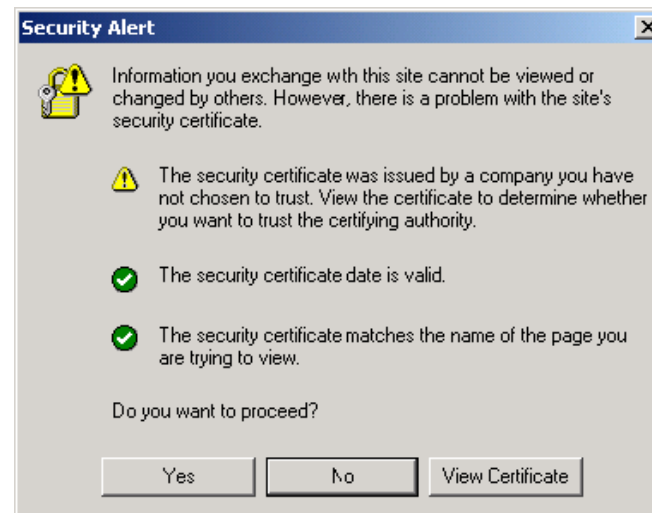
### “Bad” Status

- Site certificate has been revoked
- Desktop Validator prevents user

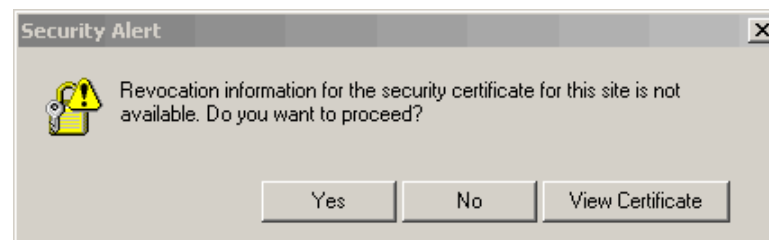


### “Unknown” Status

- Validation information of the site certificate is not found
- User is given the option to proceed and view the site



OR





# **CAC Maintenance**



# Getting Your CAC Updated

- ✓ If your CAC is incomplete, incorrect, or locked, ***YOU MUST*** visit a RAPIDS or CAC PIN Reset workstation
- ✓ Use RAPIDS Site Locator at <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/rsl> to find the nearest available RAPIDS location



**Congratulations, you're done!**

